```
     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:25:03 ON 14 JUN 2007
L1        30329 S LYSOZYME OR MURAMIDASE
L2        21350 S SIRS OR (SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE) OR SEPSIS OR ((SEPTI
L3         1362 S (MYOCARDIAL(W)(DYSFUNCTION OR DEPRESSION))
L4        49845 S (CHITOBIOSE OR CHITOTRIOSE OR CHITIN OR CHITOSAN OR (N-ACETYL
L5           57 S L1 AND L2
L6            4 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L7            6 S L1 AND L2 AND L4
L8            2 S L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:46:53 ON 14 JUN 2007
L9         1118 S (LYSOZYME OR MURAMIDASE)(3A)(INHIBI?)
L10           7 S L2 AND L9
L11           5 S L10 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:20:18 ON 14 JUN 2007
L12           1 S KETOROLAC/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:20:47 ON 14 JUN 2007
L13         773 S L12/THU
L14           7 S L13 AND L2
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=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.84       0.84

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:25:03 ON 14 JUN 2007
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 Jun 2007  VOL 146 ISS 25
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Jun 2007  (20070613/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> s lysozyme or muramidase

         29907 LYSOZYME
          1204 MURAMIDASE
L1       30329 LYSOZYME OR MURAMIDASE

=> s SIRS or (systemic inflammatory response) or sepsis or ((septic or
toxic)(w)shock)

           890 SIRS
        103641 SYSTEMIC
        180565 INFLAMMATORY
       1596202 RESPONSE
          1915 SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE
                 (SYSTEMIC(W)INFLAMMATORY(W)RESPONSE)
         15541 SEPSIS
         13609 SEPTIC
        254096 TOXIC
        146275 SHOCK
          6500 (SEPTIC OR TOXIC)(W)SHOCK
L2       21350 SIRS OR (SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE) OR SEPSIS OR ((SEPTIC
               OR TOXIC)(W)SHOCK)

=> s (myocardial(w)(dysfunction or depression))

         68704 MYOCARDIAL
         54871 DYSFUNCTION
         82704 DEPRESSION
L3        1362 (MYOCARDIAL(W)(DYSFUNCTION OR DEPRESSION))

=> s (chitobiose or chitotriose or chitin or chitosan or (N-acetylglucosamine))

           664 CHITOBIOSE
           284 CHITOTRIOSE
         16498 CHITIN
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         27636 CHITOSAN
       3048197 N
         12616 ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE
         11365 N-ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE
                 (N(W)ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE)
L4       49845 (CHITOBIOSE OR CHITOTRIOSE OR CHITIN OR CHITOSAN OR (N-ACETYLGLU
               COSAMINE))

=> s l1 and l2

L5          57 L1 AND L2

=> s l1 and l2 and l3

L6           4 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> s l1 and l2 and l4

L7           6 L1 AND L2 AND L4

=> s l1 and l2 and l3 and l4

L8           2 L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                2.60       3.44

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:25:11 ON 14 JUN 2007
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jun  8, 2007 (20070608/UP).

=> d l6 1-4 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y



L6   ANSWER 1 OF 4  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Lysozyme binding to endocardial endothelium mediates
     myocardial depression by the nitric oxide guanosine
     3',5' monophosphate pathway in sepsis
AB   Inflammatory mediators have been implicated as a cause of reversible
     myocardial depression in septic shock
     .  We previously reported that the release of lysozyme-c (Lmz-S)
     from leukocytes from the spleen or other organs contributes to
     myocardial dysfunction in Escherichia coli
     septic shock in dogs by binding to a cardiac membrane
     glycoprotein.  However, the mechanism by which Lzm-S causes this
     depression has not been elucidated.  In the present study, we tested the
     hypothesis that the binding of Lzm-S to a membrane glycoprotein causes
     myocardial depression by the formation of nitric oxide
     (NO).  NO generation then activates soluble guanylyl cyclase and increases
     cGMP (cGMP), which in turn triggers contractile impairment via activation
     of cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG).  We examined these possibilities in
     a right ventricular trabecular preparation in which isometric contraction was
     used to measure cardiac contractility.  We found that Lzm-S's depressant
     effect could be prevented by the non-specific NO synthase (NOS) inhibitor
     NG-monomethyl-L-arginine (L-NMMA).  A guanylyl cyclase inhibitor (ODQ) and
     a PKG inhibitor (Rp-8-Br-cGMP) also attenuated Lzm-S's depressant effect
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as did chemical denudation of the endocardial endothelium (EE) with Triton X-100 (0.5%). In EE tissue, we further showed that Lzm-S caused NO release with use of 4,5 diamino-fluorescein, a fluorescent dye that binds to NO. The present study shows that the binding of Lzm-S to EE generates NO, and that NO then activates the myocardial guanosine 3',5' monophosphate pathway leading to cardiac depression in sepsis.

AN 2005:1034020 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>
DN 143:475899
TI Lysozyme binding to endocardial endothelium mediates myocardial depression by the nitric oxide guanosine 3',5' monophosphate pathway in sepsis
AU Mink, Steven N.; Bose, Ratna; Roberts, Diane E.; Jacobs, Hans; Duke, Krika; Bose, Deepak; Cheng, Zhao-Qin; Light, R. Bruce
CS Departments of Medicine and Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Health Sciences Center, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, R3E-0Z3, Can.
SO Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology (2005), 39(4), 615-625
CODEN: JMCDAY; ISSN: 0022-2828
PB Elsevier B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Methods of treating inflammation
AB Methods and compns. for treating myocardial dysfunction or inflammation are described. The methods of the invention involve administering an agent that can inhibit lysozyme to an animal in need thereof. Preferred lysozyme inhibitors include TAC (N,N',N"-triacetylglucosamine, chitotriose) and chitobiose.
AN 2004:905606 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>
DN 141:360677
TI Methods of treating inflammation
IN Mink, Steven N.; Jacobs, Hans; Bose, Deepak; Duke, Krika; Light, R. Bruce
PA Can.
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 70 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004214792	A1	20041028	US 2004-762581	20040123
	CA 2428744	A1	20040724	CA 2003-2428744	20030512
PRAI	US 2003-442060P	P	20030124		

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI N,N',N"-triacetylglucosamine, an inhibitor of lysozyme, prevents myocardial depression in Escherichia coli sepsis in dogs
AB OBJECTIVE: Reversible myocardial depression in sepsis has been ascribed to the release of inflammatory mediators. We recently found that lysozyme c (Lzm-S), consistent with that originating from the spleen, was a mediator of myocardial depression in an Escherichia coli model of septic shock in dogs. We further showed in a right ventricular trabecular (RVT) preparation that Lzm-S's depressant activity could be blocked by N,N',N" triacetylglucosamine (TAC), a competitive inhibitor of Lzm-S. We hypothesized that Lzm-S binds to or cleaves a cardiac membrane glycoprotein, thereby interfering with myocardial contraction in sepsis. In the present study, we examined whether TAC could prevent myocardial depression in an in vivo preparation and whether other related N-acetylglucosamine (NAG) structures could also inhibit Lzm-S's effect in RVT. DESIGN: Randomized exptl. study. SETTING:

University laboratory SUBJECTS: Anesthetized, mech. ventilated dogs. INTERVENTIONS: We produced sepsis by infusion of E. coli over an approx. 6-h period. MEASUREMENTS AND MAIN RESULTS: We examined the effect of TAC on stroke work, our primary index of myocardial function, when treatment was administered before sepsis (pretreatment) and after 1.5 h (early treatment study) and 3.5 h of sepsis (late treatment study; LTS). In the pretreatment study and early treatment study, myocardial depression would have not yet occurred but would have already been present in the late treatment study. In RVT, we assessed the effect of other NAG oligosaccharides and variants to the NAG structure on Lzm-S's depressant activity. In pretreatment and the early treatment study, TAC prevented the reduction in stroke work observed in nontreated septic groups but did not reverse the reduction found in the late treatment study. In RVT, of the compds. tested, only N,N'-diacetylglucosamine showed an inhibitory effect. CONCLUSIONS: We found that TAC, a competitive inhibitor of Lzm-S, prevented myocardial depression in exptl. sepsis. Only specific NAG structures are inhibitory to Lzm-S's depressant activity. TAC may be useful in attenuating cardiovascular collapse in sepsis.

AN 2004:10964 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>

DN 141:133790

TI N,N',N"-triacetylglucosamine, an inhibitor of lysozyme, prevents myocardial depression in Escherichia coli sepsis in dogs

AU Mink, Steven N.; Jacobs, Hans; Duke, Krika; Bose, Deepak; Cheng, Zhao-Qin; Light, R. Bruce

CS Departments of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, R3E 0Z3, Can.

SO Critical Care Medicine (2004), 32(1), 184-193
CODEN: CCMDC7; ISSN: 0090-3493

PB Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

DT Journal

LA English

RE.CNT 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Lysozyme: a mediator of myocardial depression and adrenergic dysfunction in septic shock in dogs

AB The objective of the present study was to identify the nature of a filterable cardiodepressant substance (FCS) that contributes to myocardial dysfunction in a canine model of Escherichia coli septic shock. In a previous study, it was found that FCS increased in plasma after 4 h of bacteremia (Am J Physiol 1993;264:H1402) in which FCS was identified by a bioassay that included a right ventricular trabecular (RVT) preparation In that study, FCS was only partially identified by pore filtration techniques and was found to be a protein of mol. weight between 10 and 30 K. In the present study, FCS was further purified by size exclusion high-pressure liquid chromatog., until a single band was identified on one-dimensional gel electrophoresis. This band was then subjected to tandem mass spectrometry and protein-sequencing techniques and both techniques identified FCS as lysozyme c (Lzm-S), consistent with that originating from the canine spleen. Confirmatory tests showed that purified Lzm-S produced myocardial depression in the RVT preparation at concns. achieved during sepsis in the in vivo preparation In addition, Lzm-S inhibited the adrenergic response induced by field stimulation and the β- agonist isoproterenol in in vitro prepns., these results suggesting that Lzm-S may inhibit the sympathetic response in sepsis. The present findings indicate that Lzm-S originating from disintegrating leukocytes from organs such as the spleen contributes to myocardial dysfunction in this model. The mechanism may relate to its binding or hydrolysis of a cardiac membrane glycoprotein thereby

interfering with myocardial excitation-contraction coupling in sepsis.
AN 2003:251561 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>
DN 139:20409
TI Lysozyme: a mediator of myocardial depression and adrenergic dysfunction in septic shock in dogs
AU Mink, Steven N.; Jacobs, Hans; Bose, Deepak; Duke, Krika; Cheng, Zhao-Qin; Liu, Gang; Light, R. Bruce
CS Department of Medicine, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, R3E-0Z3, Can.
SO Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology (2003), 35(3), 265-275
CODEN: JMCDAY; ISSN: 0022-2828
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d l7 1-6 ti
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Kinetic analysis of interaction between lipopolysaccharide and biomolecules

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Analysis of complex gene expression profiles using an analysis of the cellular composition of the sample to identify cell-type-specific signatures

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Methods of treating inflammation

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI N,N',N"-triacetylglucosamine, an inhibitor of lysozyme, prevents myocardial depression in Escherichia coli sepsis in dogs

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Means and methods for detecting endoglycosidase activity

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Chemical and biological characteristics of human lysozyme isolated from placenta

=> d l7 1 2 5 6 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Kinetic analysis of interaction between lipopolysaccharide and biomolecules
AB Lipopolysaccharide(LPS) is a major component of the outer membrane of all gram-neg. bacteria. It is a heat-resistant toxin which can cause toxic shock in animals. LPS interacts with some biomols. and triggers its toxic reaction. In this study, the interaction between LPS from Salmonella Minnesota and some biomols. using surface okasnib resibabce (SPR) biosensor. biomols. were imobilized on CM5 sensor-chip suing amion coupling method and LPS was injected over the immobilized surfaces. The affinity consts. kA of LPS with serum albumin,

Hb, chitosan and lysozyme were 2.36 x 107, 2.03 x 108, 7.58 x 106, 2.82 x 104 L/mol, resp. But LPS could not interact with ferritin.

AN 2007:624325 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>
TI Kinetic analysis of interaction between lipopolysaccharide and biomolecules
AU Yang, Fan; Yang, Xiu-Rong
CS State Key Laboratory of Electroanalytical Chemistry, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun, 130022, Peop. Rep. China
SO Fenxi Huaxue (2007), 35(5), 677-680
CODEN: FHHHDT; ISSN: 0253-3820
PB Kexue Chubanshe
DT Journal
LA Chinese

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Analysis of complex gene expression profiles using an analysis of the cellular composition of the sample to identify cell-type-specific signatures
AB A method of identifying cell type-specific gene expression profile signatures in a biol. sample is described. The method involves determining the gene expression profile of the sample using a defined set of informative genes. The cellular composition of the sample is the analyzed to allow the contributions from individual cell types to be subtracted from the complete profile. The information can be used to model expression profiles and differences between predicted and observed profiles may be predictively useful, e.g. in the diagnosis or prognosis of disease.
AN 2005:1103896 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>
DN 143:380829
TI Analysis of complex gene expression profiles using an analysis of the cellular composition of the sample to identify cell-type-specific signatures
IN Haeupl, Thomas; Gruen, Joachim; Radbruch, Andreas; Burmester, Gerd-Ruediger; Kaps, Christian; Gruetzkau, Andreas
PA Oligene GmbH, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 83 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005095644	A2	20051013	WO 2005-EP3520	20050404
	WO 2005095644	A3	20060413		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 102004016437	A1	20051020	DE 2004-102004016437	20040404
	EP 1733050	A2	20061220	EP 2005-716523	20050404
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
PRAI	DE 2004-102004016437	A	20040404		
	WO 2005-EP3520	W	20050404		

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Means and methods for detecting endoglycosidase activity
AB The invention provides a method for detecting an activity of an endoglycosidase comprising providing said endoglycosidase with a substrate of said endoglycosidase and detecting cleavage of said substrate, further comprising at least partly inhibiting the transglycosidase activity of said endoglycosidase. Said transglycosidase activity is preferably inhibited by chemical modifying said substrate such that transglycosylation of said substrate by said endoglycosidase is at least partly inhibited while said endoglycosidase is still capable of cleaving said substrate. In one embodiment said substrate comprises an oligosaccharide chain. The invention enables improved tests for detecting activities of endoglycosidases which are involved in a wide range of important (patho) biol. processes, such as lysosomal storage disease, chronic inflammation, sepsis, thalassemia, and bladder cancer. Compds. and kits suitable for use in a method of the invention are also provided. Furthermore methods involving competitive inhibitors are disclosed as well as methods for the synthesis of glycosylated substrates involving the transglycosidase activity of endoglycosidase.
AN 2003:892942 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>
DN 139:361245
TI Means and methods for detecting endoglycosidase activity
IN Aerts, Johannes Maria Franciscus Gerardus
PA Academisch Ziekenhuis Bij de Universiteit van Amsterdam, Neth.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003093497	A1	20031113	WO 2003-NL316	20030429
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1359227	A1	20031105	EP 2002-76854	20020429
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	AU 2003228137	A1	20031117	AU 2003-228137	20030429
	EP 1499743	A1	20050126	EP 2003-725875	20030429
	EP 1499743	B1	20070606		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	US 2005158814	A1	20050721	US 2004-977509	20041029
PRAI	EP 2002-76854	A	20020429		
	US 2002-376107P	P	20020429		
	WO 2003-NL316	W	20030429		

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Chemical and biological characteristics of human lysozyme isolated from placenta
AB Lysozyme (I) was isolated from human placenta by complex formation with chitin. The mol. weight was estimated as 15,000 by gel filtration on Sephadex G-75. The amino acid composition resembled that of hen egg white I, but with less serine and cystine and more glutamic acid.

Antibacterial effects of I on mice having staphylococcal and coli sepsis were investigated. In the case of staphylococcal sepsis, optimal results were observed when I was administered i.m. either simultaneously with or 2 hr after the infection. Administration of I after 4 hr failed to produce any curative effect. In the case of coli sepsis, I was most active when administered simultaneously with the infection.

AN 1973:463007 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>
DN 79:63007
TI Chemical and biological characteristics of human lysozyme isolated from placenta
AU Pokidova, N. V.; Zhuravleva, T. P.; Babayan, S. S.; Ermol'eva, Z. V.
CS Dep. Microbiol., Cent. Postgrad. Train. Inst., Moscow, USSR
SO Advan. Antimicrob. Antineoplastic Chemother., Proc. Int. Congr. Chemother., 7th (1972), Meeting Date 1971, Volume 1, Issue Pt. 2, 1089-90. Editor(s): Hejzlar, Miroslav. Publisher: Univ. Park Press, Baltimore, Md. CODEN: 26QZAP
DT Conference
LA English

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:22:26 ON 14 JUN 2007)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:25:03 ON 14 JUN 2007
L1 30329 S LYSOZYME OR MURAMIDASE
L2 21350 S SIRS OR (SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE) OR SEPSIS OR ((SEPTI
L3 1362 S (MYOCARDIAL(W)(DYSFUNCTION OR DEPRESSION))
L4 49845 S (CHITOBIOSE OR CHITOTRIOSE OR CHITIN OR CHITOSAN OR (N-ACETYL
L5 57 S L1 AND L2
L6 4 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L7 6 S L1 AND L2 AND L4
L8 2 S L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:25:11 ON 14 JUN 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:26:02 ON 14 JUN 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:26:03 ON 14 JUN 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:26:20 ON 14 JUN 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:26:20 ON 14 JUN 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:26:57 ON 14 JUN 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:26:57 ON 14 JUN 2007

=> log hold

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	36.16

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-6.24

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 13:27:05 ON 14 JUN 2007

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LOGINID:SSPTAEXO1623

PASSWORD:
 * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'STNGUIDE' AT 13:45:33 ON 14 JUN 2007
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:45:33 ON 14 JUN 2007
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.06      36.16

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00      -6.24

=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.12      36.22

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00      -6.24

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 Jun 2007  VOL 146 ISS 25
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Jun 2007  (20070613/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> s (lysozyme or muramidase)(3a)(inhibi?)

         29907 LYSOZYME
          1204 MURAMIDASE
       1937207 INHIBI?
L9        1118 (LYSOZYME OR MURAMIDASE)(3A)(INHIBI?)

=> s l2 and l9

L10          7 L2 AND L9
```

```
=> s l10 and (PY<2004 or AY<2004 or PRY<2004)

      23932765 PY<2004
       4727638 AY<2004
       4204018 PRY<2004
L11           5 L10 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     2.60      38.82

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00      -6.24

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jun  8, 2007 (20070608/UP).

=> d l11 1-5 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y


L11  ANSWER 1 OF 5  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Methods of treating inflammation
AB   Methods and compns. for treating myocardial dysfunction or inflammation
     are described.  The methods of the invention involve administering an
     agent that can inhibit lysozyme to an animal in need
     thereof.  Preferred lysozyme inhibitors include TAC
     (N,N',N"-triacetylglucosamine, chitotriose) and chitobiose.
AN   2004:905606  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>
DN   141:360677
TI   Methods of treating inflammation
IN   Mink, Steven N.; Jacobs, Hans; Bose, Deepak; Duke, Krika; Light, R. Bruce
PA   Can.
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 70 pp.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE       APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     --------------      ----   --------   --------------------    --------
PI   US 2004214792        A1    20041028   US 2004-762581          20040123 <--
     CA 2428744           A1    20040724   CA 2003-2428744         20030512 <--
PRAI US 2003-442060P      P     20030124  <--

L11  ANSWER 2 OF 5  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Inhibitory effect of egg white lysozyme on ceftazidime-induced release of
     endotoxin from Pseudomonas aeruginosa
AB   The inhibitory effect of egg white lysozyme (LZM) on ceftazidime
     (CFT)-induced release of endotoxin from Pseudomonas aeruginosa was
     studied.  P. aeruginosa PAO1 was inoculated in nutritional broth or diluted
     rabbit blood free of antibiotics in the presence or absence of LZM and
     incubated at 37° on a water bath shaker.  β-Lactam antibiotic
     CFT was added to cultures at 3.5 h or 5 h (diluted rabbit blood culture)
     after inoculation.  After 3 h of CFT treatment, the supernatants from
     different bacterial cultures were prepared by centrifuge and the concns. of
     endotoxin in the supernatants were measured.  The bacterial supernatants
```

were also added to a murine macrophage cell line RAW 264.7 or i.v. injected into carrageenin-sensitized mice. Tumor necrosis factor-α (TNFα) and nitric oxide (NO) concns. in RAW 264.7 supernatants or in mouse sera were tested. CFT treatment alone obviously inhibited the growth of P. aeruginosa PAO1 accompanied by strong and rapid bacteriolysis and released relatively high concentration of endotoxin from bacteria both in nutritional broth and in diluted rabbit blood cultures. The bacterial supernatant from CFT treatment alone yielded high concns. of TNFα both in RAW 264.7 cells and in mice and high level of NO in RAW 264.7 cells. Treatment with the combination of LZM and CFT evidently blocked the lysis of bacteria and reduced the release of endotoxin without decreasing bactericidal activity of CFT. TNFα and NO productivity of the supernatants prepared from the LZM/CFT combination treated bacterial cultures were significantly decreased both in RAW 264.7 cells and in mice, indicating that the inflammatory activity was reduced. LZM can effectively prevent CFT-induced bacteriolysis, endotoxin release, and subsequent pro-inflammatory factor production but without decreasing bactericidal activity of CFT, causing the disassocn. of bactericidal activity and bacteriolysis. Thus, LZM might be important for preventing endotoxemia in Gram-neg. sepsis with the treatment of antibiotics.

AN 2004:791028 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>
DN 143:3863
TI Inhibitory effect of egg white lysozyme on ceftazidime-induced release of endotoxin from Pseudomonas aeruginosa
AU Liang, Aihua; Xue, Baoyun; Liang, Rixin; Wang, Jinhua; Wang, Dan
CS Institute of Chinese Materia Medica, China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing, 100700, Peop. Rep. China
SO Yaoxue Xuebao (2003), 38(11), 801-804
CODEN: YHHPAL; ISSN: 0513-4870
PB Yaoxue Xuebao Bianjibu
DT Journal
LA Chinese

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Methods of inhibiting protein degradation to combat muscle wasting and methods of screening for such inhibitors
AB Methods are described for identifying inhibitors of the accelerated ubiquitin conjugation that occurs in disease states involving muscle wasting. Methods are also described for inhibiting the loss of muscle mass in such disease states by the use of inhibitors of key components of the N-end rule pathway for protein ubiquitination. When the levels of the N-end rule ubiquitin conjugating enzymes E214k and E3α were increased in soluble exts. of rabbit muscle, the degradation of endogenous proteins increased. A 2 mM Lys-Ala and Phe-Ala combination inhibited proteolysis.

AN 1998:385511 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>
DN 129:49665
TI Methods of inhibiting protein degradation to combat muscle wasting and methods of screening for such inhibitors
IN Goldberg, Alfred L.; Bhoite-Solomon, Vered
PA President and Fellows of Harvard College, USA; Goldberg, Alfred L.; Bhoite-Solomon, Vered
SO PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	WO 9823283	A1	19980604	WO 1997-US21421	19971125	<--
	W: AU, CA, JP, US					
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
	AU 9854538	A	19980622	AU 1998-54538	19971125	<--

PRAI US 1996-755713 A 19961125 <--
WO 1997-US21421 W 19971125 <--
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing lysozyme dimer as tumor necrosis factor inhibitors
AB Pharmaceutical compns. containing dimerized form of lysozyme (I) are used for inhibiting biosynthesis of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) in animals and humans. An injection of 2mg I in 10 mL phosphate buffered saline to calves suffering from gastroenteritis and bronchopneumonia cured ≥90 and ≥85% of the disease resp., and decreased TNF level in blood.
AN 1994:144184 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>
DN 120:144184
TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing lysozyme dimer as tumor necrosis factor inhibitors
IN Kiczka, Witold
PA Nika Health Products Ltd., Liechtenstein; Rosenich, Paul
SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9401127	A1	19940120	WO 1993-EP1841	19930713 <--
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, VN				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	PL 173978	B1	19980529	PL 1992-295273	19920713 <--
	AU 9345686	A	19940131	AU 1993-45686	19930713 <--
	AU 677786	B2	19970508		
	ZA 9305046	A	19940207	ZA 1993-5046	19930713 <--
	CN 1087278	A	19940601	CN 1993-116771	19930713 <--
	CN 1057937	B	20001101		
	EP 651654	A1	19950510	EP 1993-915903	19930713 <--
	EP 651654	B1	20031022		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 07508744	T	19950928	JP 1994-502985	19930713 <--
	HU 70973	A2	19951128	HU 1995-98	19930713 <--
	HU 218151	B	20000628		
	RO 112580	B1	19971128	RO 1995-41	19930713 <--
	BR 9306722	A	19981208	BR 1993-6722	19930713 <--
	PL 176407	B1	19990531	PL 1993-307244	19930713 <--
	RU 2145875	C1	20000227	RU 1995-105517	19930713 <--
	CZ 286725	B6	20000614	CZ 1995-85	19930713 <--
	SK 282377	B6	20020107	SK 1995-40	19930713 <--
	AT 252392	T	20031115	AT 1993-915903	19930713 <--
	PT 651654	T	20040331	PT 1993-915903	19930713 <--
	ES 2074037	T3	20040701	ES 1993-915903	19930713 <--
	BG 63331	B1	20011031	BG 1994-99287	19941222 <--
	NO 9500076	A	19950111	NO 1995-76	19950109 <--
	FI 9500144	A	19950112	FI 1995-144	19950112 <--
	US 6132715	A	20001017	US 1995-476561	19950607 <--
	NZ 299377	A	20010223	NZ 1996-299377	19960913 <--
PRAI	PL 1992-295273	A	19920713 <--		
	US 1992-865002	A2	19920408 <--		
	WO 1993-EP1841	A	19930713 <--		
	US 1995-351375	B3	19950213 <--		

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Inhibition of some human neutrophil functions by the cyclooxygenase inhibitor ketorolac tromethamine
AB Ketorolac tromethamine, a new nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent of the pyrrolo-pyrrole group, was assayed for inhibitory effects on polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN) in a variety of systems. Ketorolac inhibited PMN superoxide anion generation, lysozyme release, myeloperoxidase release, adherence to plastic surfaces, and chemotaxis in response to N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLP) in a dose-dependent manner. Ketorolac also inhibited phorbol myristate acetate-stimulated adherence of PMN to bovine pulmonary artery endothelial cells. The drug inhibited lysozyme and myeloperoxidase release by PMN in response to C5a but failed to inhibit C5a stimulation of PMN in any of the other assays. Levels of ketorolac required to inhibit PMN function in most systems were in the range of 0.2 to 1.0 mg/mL, but chemotaxis to fMLP was inhibited by concns. of ketorolac as low as 1 μg/mL. Ketorolac, currently the only nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug available in a parenteral form may have therapeutic usefulness in a variety of conditions thought to be mediated in part by PMN, including sepsis.
AN 1992:503820 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>
DN 117:103820
TI Inhibition of some human neutrophil functions by the cyclooxygenase inhibitor ketorolac tromethamine
AU Hyers, Thomas M.; Tricomi, Sally M.; Liao, Jeng Jong
CS Sch. Med., St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, MO, 63110-0250, USA
SO Journal of Leukocyte Biology (1992), 51(5), 490-5
CODEN: JLBIE7; ISSN: 0741-5400
DT Journal
LA English

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:22:26 ON 14 JUN 2007)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:25:03 ON 14 JUN 2007
L1 30329 S LYSOZYME OR MURAMIDASE
L2 21350 S SIRS OR (SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE) OR SEPSIS OR ((SEPTI
L3 1362 S (MYOCARDIAL(W)(DYSFUNCTION OR DEPRESSION))
L4 49845 S (CHITOBIOSE OR CHITOTRIOSE OR CHITIN OR CHITOSAN OR (N-ACETYL
L5 57 S L1 AND L2
L6 4 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L7 6 S L1 AND L2 AND L4
L8 2 S L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:25:11 ON 14 JUN 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:26:02 ON 14 JUN 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:26:03 ON 14 JUN 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:26:20 ON 14 JUN 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:26:20 ON 14 JUN 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:26:57 ON 14 JUN 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:26:57 ON 14 JUN 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:46:53 ON 14 JUN 2007
L9 1118 S (LYSOZYME OR MURAMIDASE)(3A)(INHIBI?)
L10 7 S L2 AND L9
L11 5 S L10 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

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      FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:46:58 ON 14 JUN 2007

      FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:47:07 ON 14 JUN 2007

      FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:47:07 ON 14 JUN 2007

=> log hold
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.06      55.69

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00     -10.14

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STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 13:47:12 ON 14 JUN 2007

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PASSWORD:
 * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
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FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:19:59 ON 14 JUN 2007
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                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.06      55.69

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00     -10.14

=> file registry
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.06      55.69

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00     -10.14

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  13 JUN 2007  HIGHEST RN 937234-16-7

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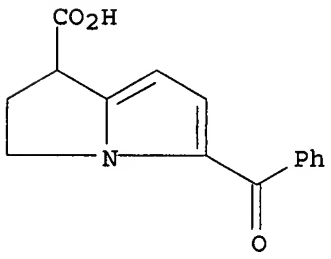
http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> s ketorolac/cn
L12 1 KETOROLAC/CN

=> d l1
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:n

=> d l12

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN 74103-06-3 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1H-Pyrrolizine-1-carboxylic acid, 5-benzoyl-2,3-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1H-Pyrrolizine-1-carboxylic acid, 5-benzoyl-2,3-dihydro-, (±)-
OTHER NAMES:
CN (±)-Ketorolac
CN Ketorolac
CN RS 37619
DR 66635-83-4
MF C15 H13 N O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PATDPASPC, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1015 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
37 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1020 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> file cpalus

```
'CPALUS' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
SESSION CONTINUES IN FILE 'REGISTRY'
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                 7.35      63.04

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)      SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                 0.00     -10.14

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Jun 2007  (20070613/ED)

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=> s l12/thu and l2
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Desk by telephone or via SEND in the STNMAIL file.

=> s (l12/thu) and l2
COMMAND INTERRUPTED
If this message appears repeatedly, please notify the Help Desk.
Enter "HELP STN" for information on contacting the nearest STN Help
Desk by telephone or via SEND in the STNMAIL file.

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L13       773 L12/THU
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=> s l13 and l2
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      1596202 RESPONSE
         1915 SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE
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         15541 SEPSIS
         13609 SEPTIC
        254096 TOXIC
        146275 SHOCK
          6500 (SEPTIC OR TOXIC)(W)SHOCK
L14          7 L13 AND L2

=> d l14 1-7 ti

L14  ANSWER 1 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Monocyte chemotactic protein 1-immunoglobulin fusions for targeting and
     treating CCR2-mediated inflammation

L14  ANSWER 2 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Compositions comprising β-blockers and methods for ameliorating
     cachexia

L14  ANSWER 3 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Use of Oxcarbazepine to Treat a Pediatric Patient With Resistant Complex
     Regional Pain Syndrome

L14  ANSWER 4 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Preparation of amides of pyrazolamines and anilines as well as analogs as
     cytokine inhibitors for the treatment of inflammatory diseases

L14  ANSWER 5 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Preparation of 3-(pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-
     ones which provide analgesia

L14  ANSWER 6 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Preparation of anilinopyrimidines as IKK inhibitors

L14  ANSWER 7 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Preparation of anilinopyrimidines as JNK pathway inhibitors


=> d l14 2 4 5 6 7 ti abs bib

L14  ANSWER 2 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Compositions comprising β-blockers and methods for ameliorating
     cachexia
AB   The invention provides prepns., formulations, kits and other products of
     manufacture (e.g., blister packs) comprising combinations of beneficial
     ingredients that are serviceable as therapies for improving states and
     disease symptoms such as involving inflammation, excessive sympathoneural
     drive, cachexia, anorexia, and anorexia-cachexia, as well as stress or
     anxiety related thereto, and methods of making and using them.  The
     invention provides compns. and therapies comprising use of a
     β-adrenergic antagonist (β-blockers, e.g., propranolol) in
     combination with an anti-inflammatory agent, e.g., a nonsteroidal
     anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)
     inhibitor, an angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB), an anabolic steroid, a
     natural oil or fatty acid or any combination thereof.  The therapeutic
     combination or pharmaceutical composition is formulated or manufactured as
feed, a
     food, a liquid, an elixir, an aerosol, a spray, a powder, a tablet, a pill,
     a capsule, a gel, a geltab, a nanosuspension, a nanoparticle a microgel or
     a suppository.  Thus, a treatment protocol for subjects with non-hematol.
     metastatic cancer was proposed comprising a combination of β-blocker
     atenolol (Tenormin) 12.5 to 100 mg per day and NSAID etodolac (Lodine).
     Since the effect of atenolol and etodolac are opposite on blood pressure,
     it is important that patient compliance be maintained for safety.  Dose
     was increased to obtain a heart rate of approx. 60 bpm with blood pressure
```

maintained above 90/60.

AN 2006:1011167 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>

DN 145:383494

TI Compositions comprising β-blockers and methods for ameliorating cachexia

IN Bascomb, Newell; Maki, John; Young, Fredric

PA Vicus Therapeutics Spe 1, LLC, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 136pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2006102476	A2	20060928	WO 2006-US10510	20060321
	WO 2006102476	A3	20070426		

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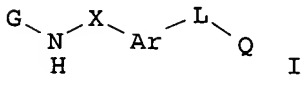
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

PRAI	US 2005-664225P	P	20050321
	US 2005-713526P	P	20050831
	US 2005-735432P	P	20051110
	US 2005-753436P	P	20051222

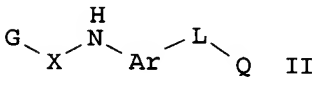
L14 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Preparation of amides of pyrazolamines and anilines as well as analogs as cytokine inhibitors for the treatment of inflammatory diseases

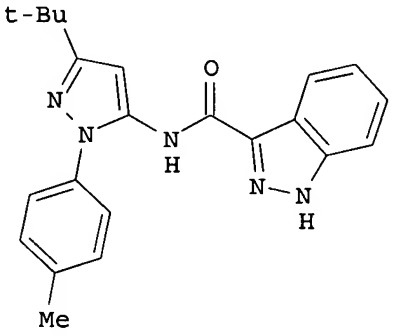
GI



I



II



III

AB Title compds., such as I and II (four Markush structures are claimed), wherein X = C(O), C(S) or CH2; G = (un)substituted carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl; Ar = indazolyl, indolyl, pyrazolyl, alkyl, etc.; L = covalent bond or (un)substituted carbon chain; Q = H, (un)substituted amino, cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy or sulfonyl; with some limitations and exclusions, and stereoisomers, tautomers, solvates, prodrugs and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, were prepared as cytokine

inhibitors. For instance, cyclization of p-tolylhydrazine hydrochloride with 4,4-dimethyl-3-oxopentanenitrile to the corresponding pyrazolamine (92% yield) followed by EDC-mediated coupling with indazole-3-carboxylic acid gave indazolopyrazole III (40% yield). I were found to have activity in the TNFa ELISA assay, with some compds. having IC50 < 10 μM. Therefore, I and their pharmaceutical compns. are useful in preventing or treating conditions mediated by cytokines, such as arthritis and inflammatory diseases.

AN 2005:238947 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>

DN 142:316831

TI Preparation of amides of pyrazolamines and anilines as well as analogs as cytokine inhibitors for the treatment of inflammatory diseases

IN Boman, Erik; Ceide, Susana C.; Dahl, Russell; Delaet, Nancy G. J.; Ernst, Justin; Montalban, Antonio G.; Kahl, Jeffrey D.; Larson, Christopher; Miller, Stephen; Nakanishi, Hiroshi; Roberts, Edward; Saiah, Eddine; Sullivan, Robert; Wang, Zhijun

PA Kemia, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 316 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

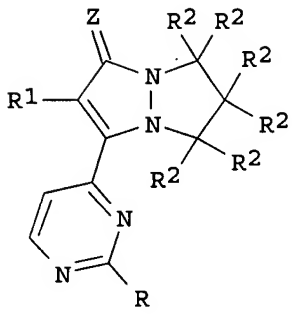
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005023761	A2	20050317	WO 2004-US29372	20040910
	WO 2005023761	A3	20050714		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2004270733	A1	20050317	AU 2004-270733	20040910
	CA 2538820	A1	20050317	CA 2004-2538820	20040910
	US 2005107399	A1	20050519	US 2004-939324	20040910
	EP 1670787	A2	20060621	EP 2004-809707	20040910
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
	BR 2004014313	A	20061107	BR 2004-14313	20040910
	CN 1878769	A	20061213	CN 2004-80033055	20040910
	JP 2007505127	T	20070308	JP 2006-526272	20040910
PRAI	US 2003-502569P	P	20030911		
	US 2003-531234P	P	20031218		
	US 2004-575704P	P	20040528		
	US 2004-585012P	P	20040702		
	WO 2004-US29372	W	20040910		

OS CASREACT 142:316831; MARPAT 142:316831

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Preparation of 3-(pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-ones which provide analgesia

GI



I

AB The present invention relates to compds. which are capable of preventing the extracellular release of inflammatory cytokines, said compds., including all enantiomeric and diastereomeric forms and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, have the formula (I) [R = O(CH2)kR3, (un)substituted NH2 (wherein k = 0-5; R3 = (un)substituted alkyl, hydrocarbyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, alkylenearyl, heteroaryl, or alkyleneheteroaryl); R1 = (un)substituted (hetero)aryl; R2 = H, (CH2)jO(CH2)nR8, (CH2)jNR9aR9b, (CH2)jCO2R10, (CH2)jOCO2R10, (CH2)jCON(R10)2, (CH2)jOCON(R10)2; or two R2 units can be taken together to form a CO unit (wherein R8, R9a, R9b, R10 = H, alkyl; or R9a and R9b are taken together to form carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring; j, n = 0-5); Z = O, S, NR11, NOR11 (R11 = H, alkyl)]. Interleukin-1 (IL-1) and tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) are among the important biol. substances known collectively as cytokines and understood to mediate the inflammatory response associated with the immunol. recognition of infectious agents. These pro-inflammatory cytokines are suggested as an important mediators in many disease states or syndromes, inter alia, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, inflammatory bowel disease (IBS), septic shock, cardiopulmonary dysfunction, acute respiratory disease, cachexia, and therefore responsible for the progression and manifestation of human disease states. The compds. I can provide pain relief, and reduce psoriasis in humans or higher mammal (data provided for one of the compds. I). Thus, 6.0 g Me 4-fluorophenylacetate was added to a cold (-78°) solution of lithium diisopropylamide (2M, 21.4 mL) in THF and stirred at -78° for 1 h at -78°, followed by adding dropwise a solution of 6.0 g 2-methylsulfanylpyrimidine-4-carboxaldehyde (preparation given) in 30 mL THF and the resulting mixture was stirred for 45 min at -78° to give, after workup and silica gel chromatog., 8.7 g 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3-hydroxypropionic acid Me ester (II) (76 %). To a suspension of CrO3 in CH2Cl2 (300 mL) was added pyridine and stirred vigorously for 1 h at room temperature, followed by adding a solution of the crude II prepared above in 50 mL CH2Cl2 dropwise, and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h to give, after workup and silica gel chromatog., 3.7 g 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3-oxopropionic acid Me ester (III) (43% yield) as a yellow solid. To a solution of 7.8 g pyrazolidine in 100 mL pyridine was added 11.5 g 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanylpyrimidin-4-yl)-3-oxopropionic acid Me ester and heated to 90° for 16 h to give, after silica gel chromatog., 3.9 g 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanylpyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-one (37%) which (1.3 g) was dissolved in a 1:1 mixture of THF and MeOH (56 mL), treated dropwise with 9.34 g Oxone in 42 mL H2O, and stirred at room temperature for 1 h to give 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(2-methanesulfonylpyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-one. The pharmaceutical compns. comprising the compound I are claimed.

AN 2004:372883 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>

DN 140:375182

TI Preparation of 3-(pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrazolo[1,2-a]pyrazol-1-ones which provide analgesia
IN Clark, Michael Philip; Laufersweiler, Matthew John; De, Biswanath; Janusz, Michael John
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 42 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 246,214.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 6

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004087639	A1	20040506	US 2003-689388	20031020
	US 7087615	B2	20060808		
	US 2003134867	A1	20030717	US 2002-246214	20020918
	US 6730668	B2	20040504		
	CA 2496500	A1	20040401	CA 2003-2496500	20030318
	WO 2004026878	A1	20040401	WO 2003-US8477	20030318
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
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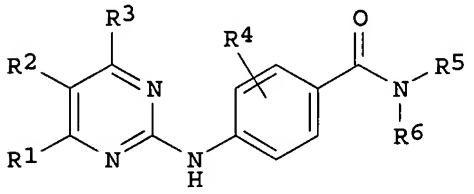
	AU 2003218280	A1	20040408	AU 2003-218280	20030318
	EP 1539761	A1	20050615	EP 2003-714274	20030318
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	CN 1681819	A	20051012	CN 2003-821850	20030318
	BR 2003014292	A	20051213	BR 2003-14292	20030318
	JP 2006502189	T	20060119	JP 2004-538151	20030318
	RU 2289584	C2	20061220	RU 2005-111220	20030318
	NZ 538197	A	20070126	NZ 2003-538197	20030318
	ZA 2005001590	A	20060222	ZA 2005-1590	20050223
	NO 2005001686	A	20050405	NO 2005-1686	20050405
PRAI	US 2001-323625P	P	20010920		
	US 2002-246214	A2	20020918		
	WO 2003-US8477	W	20030318		

OS MARPAT 140:375182
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of anilinopyrimidines as IKK inhibitors
GI



I

AB The title compds. [I; R1 = (un)substituted (hetero)aryl; R2 = H; R3 = H, alkyl; R4 = halo, OH, alkyl, alkoxy; R5, R6 = R8, (CH2)aCOR9, (CH2)aCO2R9,

etc.; or NR5R6 = (un)substituted heterocycle; R8, R9 = H, alkyl, aryl, etc.; a = 0-4] having activity as inhibitors of IKK, particularly IKK-2, were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of I [R1 = 4-ClC6H4; R2-R6 = H] having an IC50 of ≤ 1 μM in the IKK-2 enzyme assay, was given. Such compds. I have utility in the treatment of a wide range of conditions that are responsive to IKK inhibition. Thus, methods of treating such conditions are also disclosed, as are pharmaceutical compns. containing one or more compds. of the above compds.

AN 2002:449662 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>
DN 137:33310
TI Preparation of anilinopyrimidines as IKK inhibitors
IN Kois, Adam; MacFarlane, Karen J.; Satoh, Yoshitaka; Bhagwat, Shripad S.; Parnes, Jason S.; Palanki, Moorthy S. S.; Erdman, Paul E.
PA Signal Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 194 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002046171	A2	20020613	WO 2001-US46403	20011205
	WO 2002046171	A3	20030123		
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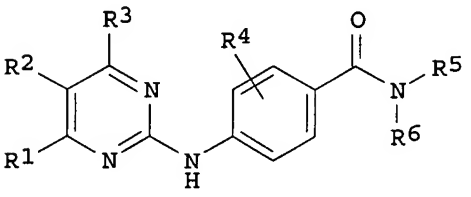
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2003203926	A1	20031030	US 2001-4642	20011204
	US 7122544	B2	20061017		
	CA 2431160	A1	20020613	CA 2001-2431160	20011205
	AU 2002020195	A5	20020618	AU 2002-20195	20011205
	EP 1349841	A2	20031008	EP 2001-999564	20011205
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2004523497	T	20040805	JP 2002-547910	20011205
	US 2006030576	A1	20060209	US 2005-211383	20050824
PRAI	US 2000-251816P	P	20001206		
	US 2001-4642	A1	20011204		
	WO 2001-US46403	W	20011205		

OS MARPAT 137:33310

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of anilinopyrimidines as JNK pathway inhibitors
GI



I

AB The title compds. [I; R1 = (un)substituted (hetero)aryl; R2 = H; R3 = H, alkyl; R4 = halo, OH, alkyl, alkoxy; R5, R6 = R8, (CH2)aCOR9, (CH2)aCO2R9,

etc.; or NR5R6 = (un)substituted heterocycle; R8, R9 = H, alkyl, aryl, etc.; a = 0-4] having activity as inhibitors of the JNK pathway, were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of I [R1 = 4-ClC6H4; R2-R6 = H] having an IC50 of ≤ 10 μM in the JNK2 assay, was given. Such compds. I have utility in the treatment of a wide range of conditions that are responsive to inhibition of the JNK pathway. Thus, methods of treating such conditions are also disclosed, as are pharmaceutical compns. containing one or more compds. of the above compds.

AN 2002:449661 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070614>>

DN 137:33309

TI Preparation of anilinopyrimidines as JNK pathway inhibitors

IN Kois, Adam; MacFarlane, Karen J.; Satoh, Yoshitaka; Bhagwat, Shripad S.; Parnes, Jason S.; Palanki, Moorthy S. S.; Erdman, Paul E.

PA Signal Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 199 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002046170	A2	20020613	WO 2001-US46402	20011205
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	CA 2430966	A1	20020613	CA 2001-2430966	20011205
	AU 2002027214	A5	20020618	AU 2002-27214	20011205
	EP 1349840	A2	20031008	EP 2001-996103	20011205
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	JP 2004534728	T	20041118	JP 2002-547909	20011205
PRAI	US 2000-251904P	P	20001206		
	WO 2001-US46402	W	20011205		

OS MARPAT 137:33309